

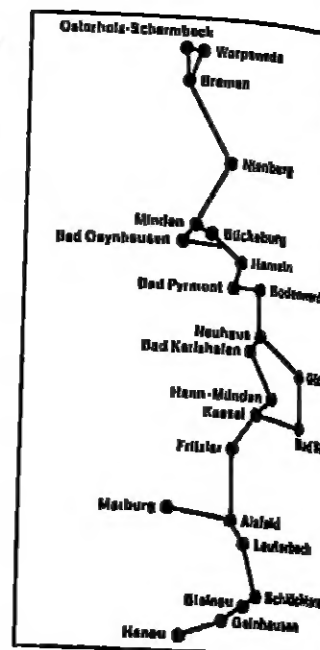
Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

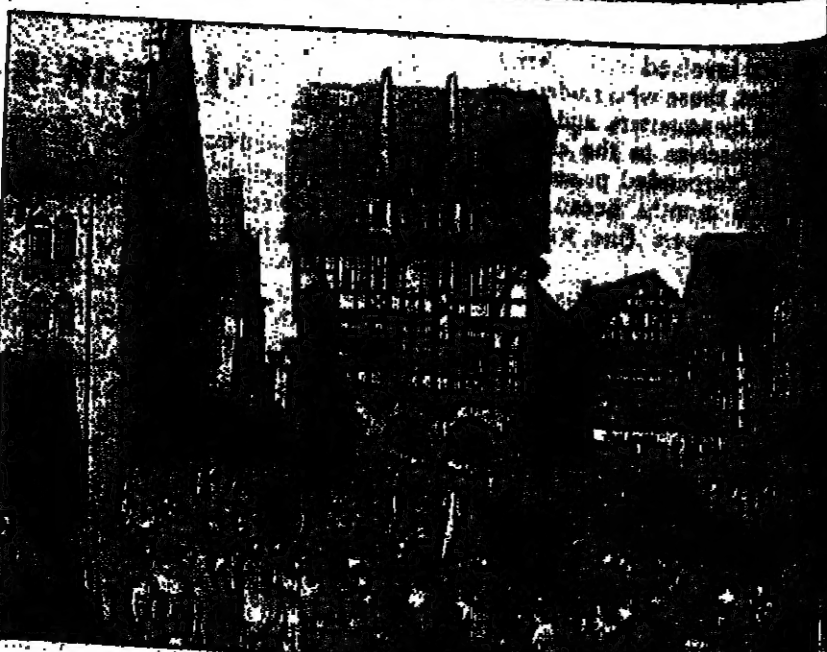
On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of the Town Band
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-5000 Köln



The German Tribune

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Kohl, Reagan work out economic summit compromise



President Reagan greets Chancellor Kohl at the White House. (Photo: Poly-Press)



The world economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, will probably be able to steer clear of the controversial issue of East-West trade. This is one of the results of the one-day talks between Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Reagan in Washington.

President Reagan would like East-West trade to be one of the main topics of the summit, but Chancellor Kohl was only able to convince the President not to resurrect the debate now would put an unnecessary burden on the summit.

There are still unpleasant memories of what happened at Versailles in an effort to reach a compromise on the Silesian gas pipeline issue and the subsequent row when the compromise fell through.

knows he has the backing of his coalition, his party and a parliamentary majority.

That is more than Herr Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had in the last two years of his term as Chancellor whenever he went to Washington.

Reagan would like the Williamsburg agenda to lead off with: trade with the East, technology transfer and credit policy.

That would be entirely in keeping with the export restrictions he recently proposed to Congress as an amendment to the 1979 Act and felt by the Americans to have been accepted by their Western partners at the Versailles summit last June.

But the Chancellor was able to largely convince the President, on his own and on Europe's behalf, that to resurrect the debate now would be to impose an unnecessary burden on the West.

The Reagan administration is under twofold pressure on this issue. The first is from US opinion, which has been told that Washington will be turning the economic screws on Moscow as part of the new containment policy.

European opinion and European governments, on the contrary, reject an out-and-out confrontation course toward Moscow that goes beyond the tougher Cocom regulations and the dictates of "sound restraint".

The clash extends to depths of principle, depths at which compromise is only possible when reciprocal dealings are on the basis of complete trust and confidence.

This indeed is the new strategic quality of German-American relations in the Kohl era. There is a prevailing atmosphere of trust.

It is a credit entry the Americans are well able to include in their political calculations over and above any "good feelings" that might exist between the President and the Chancellor.

It is in Washington's interest to dis-

appoint as little as possible and create as few difficulties as possible for a partner of whom so much is expected. Herr Kohl's visit to Washington certainly resulted in a compromise formula that should enable the Williamsburg summit to steer well clear of the controversial issue of East-West trade. A variety of reports are being compiled, having been commissioned since Versailles and since the decision last September to lift the pipeline embargo. They include an OECD survey of East-West trade. The experts will outline how far they have got at Williamsburg. That is all. The summit will then no longer need to discuss an issue for subsequent discussion.

There will be more than enough to debate at the summit as it is, with issues ranging from the economic cycle and monetary affairs to unemployment and the international economic order.

On another controversial issue, the Helsinki review conference in Madrid, Washington is more likely to be the party that will expect its partners to show greater goodwill.

The President's advisors don't like the final document as proposed by the neutral and non-aligned countries.

In a word, and a tough one, the US delegation would rather leave Madrid without having achieved a result than

Continued on page 2

Next task for the Chancellor: spelling it out to Andropov

Chancellor Kohl is to visit Moscow for talks with Mr Andropov.

In Washington the Chancellor was able to tell the President that Bonn was firmly resolved to allow medium-range missiles to be based in Germany from next autumn if the Geneva disarmament talks failed to arrive at a compromise acceptable to the West.

Some such confirmation and reaffirmation of Bonn's commitment is evidently needed time and again. Washington can hardly fail to be aware of the vociferous protest against the stationing

of new weapons of any kind in Germany.

It is also needed in view of the inflexible attitude taken by the Soviet Union. That is probably why such importance must be attached to the Chancellor's visit to Moscow.

In its exaggerated arms build-up Moscow may indeed be thinking mainly in terms of its own security and that of its satellites, although fears of a Western attack are mistaken.

Western Europe, on the other hand, does not just feel threatened by Soviet

Bonn concern over trade protectionism

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Increasing American trade protectionism has upset Bonn.

The German government is annoyed by the US virtually demanding that no more high tech changes hands in East-West trade.

For Mr Reagan, who only recently levelled this demand at the Europeans, it forms a part of his security policy.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, which earns good money in East-West trade, such far-reaching restrictions as the President demands could have a disturbing effect on both the labour market and the climate of foreign affairs.

For a country through the middle of which the Iron Curtain runs intensive trade ties between the blocs are a stabilising factor.

Chancellor Kohl has noted more than once that this is how he sees it too, and that was one of the main issues in his talks at the White House.

President Reagan is reported to have given him a polite hearing. It remains to be seen whether he will change course accordingly.

Bernd Stradelmann
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 April 1983)

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Installation if the Geneva talks insufficient progress.

Officials were generally relieved being able to deal with a German Chancellor who once more represented a political consensus.

The Chancellor's determination to go by the missile modernisation revision was seen by his US hosts as the assurance of a politician who

THE GERMAN CENSUS

Later, if at all: court orders a postponement

The West German census planned for April 27 has been postponed by the Federal constitutional court. The court now has to decide if the census is constitutional.

The case went to court because of heavy opposition to the census, and the verdict came as no surprise.

Few observers at the hearing thought, after hearing the arguments and counter-arguments, that the eight judges would give an unqualified go-ahead.

The government performed badly in presenting its case. Why did the eloquent Interior Minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, not appear to put the case?

The advocate for the government had little ammunition to use against the penetrating questions of the presiding judge. He was even less well-equipped to stand up to the data protection commissioners. Their function is to protect the public against invasion of privacy.

Only once before has the Bonn government performed so badly in the constitutional court. That was in 1978 in a case involving an amendment to conscientious objector legislation.

Those familiar with the case and the workings of the court had only one question before the ruling was passed: would the inevitable injunction be total or partial?

But by a slim 5 to 3 majority the justices opted for a total injunction — pending a final ruling.

They were unanimous in rejecting the planned use by the authorities of the data obtained in the census, particularly the intended comparison of the census forms with the citizens' register (all persons living in Germany must be registered with the authorities and report every change of address).

The judges said this was a cardinal sin violating the ban on the use of census data for anything but statistical purposes.

This has been the subject of constant criticism by the federal commissioner for data protection, Hans-Peter Bull.

But the politicians and bureaucrats closed their minds to reason. Now they have to pay the penalty.

The result is a huge waste of taxpayers' money.

Satisfaction is the only reasonable reaction to the court's corrective action.

Sensitive to constitutional rights, the court's panel prevented irreparable damage to the state by stopping in the nick of time the census it might later have had to rule unconstitutional.

But the court has been unable to prevent all damage. The many mistakes made by the government on the issue have created an undercurrent of mistrust.

An already computerised nation has now gained time to form a judgement on privacy rights and protection from data abuse.

Policy makers and administrators must now use the time until the court's final ruling.

There are indications that the judges

will follow the line of their 1969 "micro-census ruling" and declare the entire Census Act null and void.

Policy makers in Bonn and elsewhere will find it hard to avert a further disaster.

"Once a liar, always a liar," says an old German adage. The present centre-right government should bear it in mind. The former coalition should have, too.

Though no real lie and deception is involved here because the census was never really intended as a milestone on the road to a Big Brother state, many people will feel deceived: having been cajoled and threatened in the government's census campaign, they now hear from the court that severe violations of basic rights had to be feared.

The court's verdict about the meagre 13-paragraph Census Act that was passed with the votes of all Bundestag MPs in March 1982 and subsequently approved by the Bundestag must have left many people stunned.

The MPs disregarded the deep-rooted mistrust of censuses, not deliberately but negligently.

Despite the events surrounding the previous censuses and the rapid advance made by electronic data processing, not a single MP thought twice and voted against the bill.

Under different conditions, the single-mindedness of the lawmakers, the statisticians who drafted the questionnaire and the municipalities that helped prepare the census would have been admirable.

Even alarming legal opinions published in law journals did not deter those responsible from going ahead.

On the contrary: the state defended the census tooth and nail, growing fiercer in its defence as the number of opponents grew.

Now that the project has been stopped for the time being, a new, carefully drafted bill and a different questionnaire are needed. Unless we get this, meaningful censuses might become impossible throughout Western Europe.

Helmut Kerscher
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1983)

Whose data?

The Census Act spells out in detail how census data can be used.

Individual data without names may go only to government authorities (federal, state and municipal) and then only if they need the information to fulfil a function.

The data can only be used for the purpose applied for. Private firms can receive statistical information if they handle projects that are in the public interest.

Some data can also be passed out for scientific purposes. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office and its state counterparts may publish some of the data, as in the customary statistical yearbooks.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 March 1983)



The answers that it wants

HOUSING

For all households.

1. Do you live in the apartment/rooms as:

a) owner, co-owner or holder of an option to buy,
b) principal lessee, grace-and-favour recipient, communal housing inhabitant,
c) sub-tenant?

2. Are you a member of foreign armed forces, diplomatic or consular missions?

For freeholders and leaseholders.

3. Is the apartment a holiday home?
4. When did the household move into this apartment?

5. Does the apartment have: kitchen/kitchen-living room, cooking niche/cooking locker, toilet (in the apartment), bath room and shower?

6. a) Is the apartment predominantly heated by piped heating, block heating, central heating, its own heating unit, single or multi-room stove (including electric storage heaters)?
b) What fuel, what source of heat is used? Gas, oil, electricity, coal, wood, etc. Piped heating, solar cells, heat exchange pumps?

7. How many rooms have a floor area of at least six square metres?
If they include sub-let or commercial-use rooms:

a) number of sub-let rooms
b) number of commercially used rooms.

8) What is the total floor area of the apartment?

9. Is the apartment subsidised with public sector funds?

10. Is there a telephone in the apartment? In case of an unoccupied apartment, the owner of the building or his representative must answer questions 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, and the following question:

How many months has the apartment been unoccupied?

For the principal lessee.

11. What is the monthly rent?
12. a) Is it a company, janitor's, old people's, vocational or business apartment?

b) Has the apartment been provided by the owner at a discount or free or has the rent been reduced due to advance payments?

THE BUILDING
(to be filled in only by the owner, his representative or agent)

1. Type of building.
2. Who is the owner, the person holding an option to buy or legatee of the building?

3. Construction year
4. Have apartments in the building been subsidised with public sector funds?

THE HOUSEHOLD

List of all members of the household.

Names

1. Date of birth

2. Sex

3. Marital status (single, married, divorced)

4. Religion

5. Citizenship (German, foreign)

6. Do you also use another residence (accommodation/room)?

7. What is your occupation?

8. Do you have a car?

9. Do you have a bicycle?

10. Do you have a television set?

11. Do you have a radio?

12. Do you have a telephone?

13. Do you have a refrigerator?

14. Do you have a washing machine?

15. Do you have a vacuum cleaner?

16. Do you have a microwave oven?

17. Do you have a dishwasher?

18. Do you have a central heating system?

19. Do you have a gas supply?

20. Do you have a water supply?

21. Do you have a sewerage system?

22. Do you have a fire alarm system?

23. Do you have a security system?

24. Do you have a parking space?

25. Do you have a garden?

26. Do you have a balcony?

27. Do you have a terrace?

28. Do you have a swimming pool?

29. Do you have a sauna?

30. Do you have a hot tub?

31. Do you have a fireplace?

32. Do you have a stove?

33. Do you have a refrigerator?

34. Do you have a freezer?

35. Do you have a microwave oven?

36. Do you have a dishwasher?

37. Do you have a vacuum cleaner?

38. Do you have a central heating system?

39. Do you have a gas supply?

40. Do you have a water supply?

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75. Do you have a microwave oven?

FLASHBACK

The day the German Jews became an alien race

Jews differ on the significance of what happened on 1 April 1933, the day German Jews began to be treated as aliens.

It pales in importance in comparison with the Holocaust in which they were killed a decade later.

There is a world of difference between the boycott of Jewish businesses, dismissal of Jews from public service and the gas chambers and crematoria of the 1940s.

Yet in retrospect more than a century Jewish emancipation can be said to have come to an end 50 years ago.

It was the day on which a covert war was declared, a precursor of the war that was to be waged six and a half years later, from September 1939.

On 1 April 1933 the Nazis declared war on the standards of civilisation. The Nazi propaganda machine embarked on a path beforehand on its first major campaign after the Nazi take-over.

Foreign Jews, it was said, were spreading horror stories about how the co-religionists were being treated in the Reich.

As a measure of self-defence the Nazis called for a total ban on German Jews in business and public life.

The boycott began in the first half of March. Every day Jews were beaten and robbed. No-one dared complain; that was a Jewish trouble.

Jewish homes were searched and laid waste. Jewish businesses and shops were plundered and their owners maltreated. Police patrol cars drove past without stopping.

"The police," Berlin's chief of police announced, "are not a security corps seeking work, not working for Jewish department stores."

At this stage the campaign was not official and government-backed. It was still run by the Nazi party. Hitler's coalition of Nazis and members of the German National Party.

Non-Nazi Cabinet Ministers included Papen, Hugenberg, Neurath, Krommer and others. Only a few months earlier President Hindenburg had reiterated his guarantee of civil rights for German Jews.

The chairman of the Central Committee for Defence from Jewish Propaganda, Julius Streicher, was not a member of the ruling coalition.

Streicher, a Nazi backbencher, was publisher of *Der Stürmer*, the anti-Semitic magazine. His vice-chairman was Emil Holz, who wrote for Streicher's magazine.

Other committee members were members of the SS, Robert Ley, later leader of the Nazi trade union organisation, and Adolf Hünlein, deputy leader of the SA.

The official campaign was to get off an immediate start on 1 April with slogan Jews Out: out of public life, out of industry, out of the civil service, out of offices and factories, out of stores and workshops, out of laboratories and operating theatres, out of schools and universities, out of practices and libraries, out of theatres and museums, out of manufacturing, research and art.

Foreign nationals were to be treated with kid gloves but German Jews were to be hit hard.

At that stage there were still people in Germany who had the courage to pro-

test. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, wrote:

"If the boycott ordered by the Nazis is taken to its logical conclusion it will spell economic disaster for hundreds of thousands of German citizens of the Jewish faith."

"It would mean the expulsion of the German Jews from the national community. German Jews, tried and trusted in war and peace, in good and bad days of German history, have felt committed to the national community."

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung appealed to the authorities to reconsider the situation in the hope that other conclusions might be reached.

On 27 March 1933 the Nazi leaders decided once and for all to go ahead with the boycott. German Jewish organisations thereupon appealed to the President, the Chancellor and the Reich government.

"The German Jews are profoundly shaken by the Nazi call for a boycott," they wrote. "In all wars the German Jews have fought and died for their country."

"In the Great War 12,000 of Germany's 500,000 Jews laid down their lives, while in the sector of peaceful endeavour we have done our duty with all our might..."

"We are counting on the President and the Reich government to ensure that we are not deprived of justice and our livelihoods."

The last day of March weighed heavily on Berlin. It was a Friday. In the evening Goebbels made a speech in the radio. He outlined details of the boycott, interrupted by thunderous applause and cries of *Sieg Heil*.

Thousands of Jews sat in front of their radio sets. They were citizens like any others. They lived the country where they were born and had grown up. Suddenly they were outcasts and figures of fun.

Goebbels' words poured down on them, harsh words tempered with caustic wit that prompted tumultuous laughter.

For each of his Jewish listeners this was a moment of personal tragedy. What, they wondered, was now going to happen? Families sat at home, at their wits' end, people were at the synagogue for prayer.

People despaired. The smiles were wiped off children's faces. Men who saw their life's work falling apart felt like loading their revolvers. It must have been an appalling moment.

Boycott plans were amended that same evening. The official boycott was to be limited to one day, 1 April.

The Nazis decided on this partial back-down for various reasons. Views still differed within the party as to what to do about the Jews.

Economic misgivings prevailed. The Jewish sector could not be excised from the economy as a whole from one day to the next.

If it were suddenly paralysed the entire German economy would have been shaken to the foundations.

Heed had to be paid to Hindenburg and the Nazis' coalition partners, who represented heavy industry.

A more important consideration was the reaction that could be expected



The beginning of the end.

(Photo: dpu)

from abroad. The new rulers were most keen on being accepted by other Western countries.

World displeasure was evidently greater than the Nazis had expected. A declaration Mussolini made is of historical interest.

When the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Dr Sacerdoti, voiced anxiety about the position of the German Jews in an audience with the Duce, Mussolini expressed the hope that the situation would return to normal before long.

In New York 600 organisations submitted a mass petition to President Roosevelt calling on him to refer it to the League of Nations, of which Germany was still a member.

In Prague the Foreign Minister, Dr Benes, called for the extension of minority rights to protect the German Jews.

In London there was a debate in the House of Lords on 30 March in which Lord Cecil mentioned Britain's special position over its League of Nations mandate in Palestine.

It was, he said, specially linked to the fate of the Jewish people.

The boycott was organised with Nazi thoroughness. Over night gangs of bill stickers glued posters with the word *Jude* on the premises of all Jewish firms.

At 10 a.m. on 1 April SA men in uniform were on guard outside Jewish premises all over Germany. They tried to prevent customers from entering and either photographed them or took their names and addresses.

Many photos were published in *Der Stürmer* with consequences that can be imagined. SA guards at the gates of clinics stopped patients from going to Jewish doctors.

In Berlin the streets were full of people from the early morning. Everywhere uniformed Nazis went from house to house with red stickers proclaiming: "Jews! Beware! No Admission!"

In the course of the day shop windows were painted over in gigantic red and white letters proclaiming: "Down with the Jews!", "Don't Buy Here! Danger!" and "Dirty Jew."

A foreign visitor later described his trip round Berlin:

"At that time no-one knew anything about Auschwitz but there was a feeling an earthquake had occurred. The Jews were without rights and protection, surrendered and outcasts, with no-one to whom they could appeal, and defenceless because only the other side had arms."

"Mobs in brown uniforms patrolled the streets with big bowls of distemper to daub cartoons and disgusting slogans on shop windows."

An eyewitness report from Cologne

Herbert Freuden

(Köln Nachrichten, 31 March 1983)

■ THE ECONOMY

Hanover Fair: the mood is better than for years

The Hanover Industrial Fair, the world's largest and always a major indicator of economic performance, will be watched even more closely this year.

Businessmen from all parts of the world expect the Fair to provide valuable information on Germany's economy.

Hanover cannot be taken as an accurate barometer of the economy. But it can provide a picture of the general mood.

One thing is certain. The mood is better than for years. The question is: is the optimism warranted?

The chairman of Deutsche Bank thinks the mood is better than the actual state of the economy. Despite that, there are many indicators showing that this year will be better than last.

Many factors that matter to the entrepreneur have clearly improved.

According to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl, Germany has adapted to the last oil price shock and the economy has weathered the worst of the recession.

Even the most cautious of experts now no longer expect a further decline, anticipating growth rates of between zero and one per cent.

Granted, that is not much and, to make matters worse, even this minimal growth is in jeopardy.

World-wide protectionist trends — especially in the USA and France —

could pose a serious threat to an industry as dependent on exports as the German one.

Hanover being essentially an export fair, these protectionist trends will have a major bearing on it.

In addition, there are many structural problems that plague German industry, as evidenced by the shipbuilding crisis of the past few weeks.

And it is not encouraging to watch inept provincial politicians being more concerned with the media and their public image than with the crisis they are supposed to help solve.

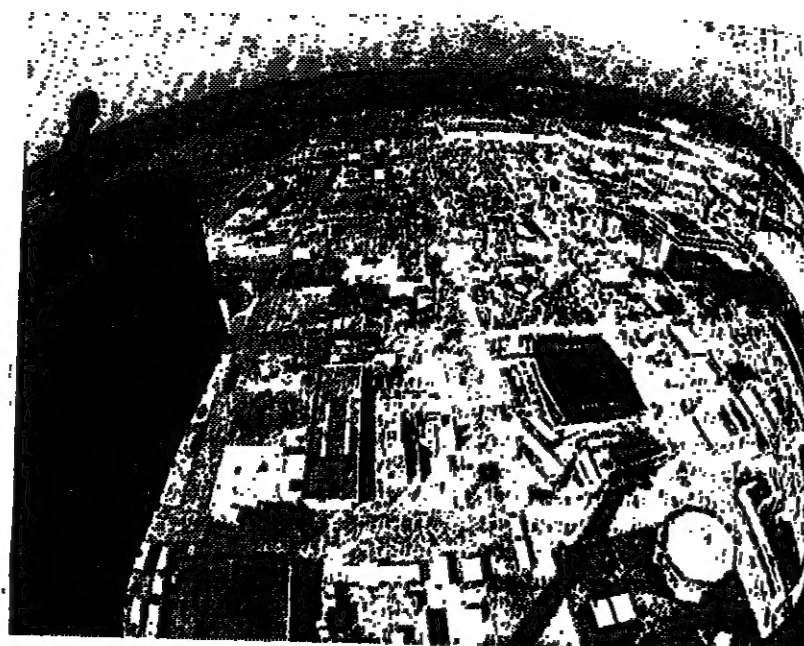
The employment situation is as depressing as ever despite the fact that Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff says that the rise in unemployment might halt this summer.

Even so, taking stock of both the positive and the negative factors gives rise to a certain optimism — especially in the light of the bleak preceding years. But this does not warrant the exuberant mood of the business community.

This mood is almost exclusively due to the outcome of the general election in March which seems to have convinced business and the public that things will pick up again.

It has also become obvious that the German version of the policy pursued in France — which is now over — has not failed as dismally as its French counterpart.

What began with an unprecedented



Bird's eye view of the Hanover fair.

reform euphoria ended with public despair and public finances in disarray.

The bleak mood of business at the time was evidently due to the fact that nobody had any faith in the Social Democrats' ability to put their misguided economic and social policy back on an even keel — a faith even the Social Democrats themselves lacked.

The new coalition owes its election victory to the fact that the public felt that it would succeed in putting the economy back on its feet, that it would impart new dynamism, create new structures instead of preserving obsolete ones and that it would enable German industry to remain competitive in the 1980s and 1990s.

To do this, the present government will have to boost free enterprise and relieve the business community of the

intolerable burdens that have been imposed on it.

This won't be achieved without the help of a company on the brink of bankruptcy to get back on its feet by going ahead with projects that otherwise would not be implemented.

The positive mood in the community, as evidenced by the fact that last minute exhibitors in the early warning system to prevent might be a bit premature. But it is, it is an almost more important factor of this country's economic recovery than more tangible data.

But this mood must also be accompanied by a payment to the government in terms of confidence.

Gerd Brüggen (Die Welt, 24 April 1983)

BUSINESS

Bid to help firms get to grips with technology



The Baden-Württemberg government has set up an agency aimed at helping business take advantage of technology.

Head of the new commission for transfer of technology in Stuttgart is Professor Johann Löhn, 46, who told *Die Welt* that success would be measured by the projects designed for industry.

He said in an interview: "Success is helping a company on the brink of bankruptcy to get back on its feet by going ahead with projects that otherwise would not be implemented."

The instant availability of highly qualified experts is a major part of the overall concept here.

Although he has only been in office for a few months, Professor Löhn has had extensive experience in the transfer of technology field, having been the rector of the Furtwangen Technical Academy where he created the unique "Furtwangen model" — which probably played a major role in bringing about his appointment.

Under this model, a professor can be relieved of his teaching chores to enable him to work in industrial research and development.

One of the major advantages of the Furtwangen model is that it involves no special cost.

Professor Löhn is also to act as an adviser for the drafting, assessment and implementation of programmes and projects in the government's decision-making processes.

It will be his task to promote innovation in small and medium sized companies.

Improved the construction prospects.

The Institute for Economic Research in Berlin expects growth of two per cent this year. Last year business declined two per cent.

Only public sector and road construction is likely to continue to grow (1982-5.6%) due to budgetary restraints. This is particularly so for municipal projects that account for about 70 per cent of public sector construction spending.

As in most other branches of industry, the recovery that now seems to be in the offing won't have an immediate impact on the employment situation.

The use of production capacity has not yet risen sufficiently and there are still too many people on short-term contracts. Industry contemplates hiring staff.

Despite improved prospects for the construction industry and the payrolls were pared down considerably during the recession, many companies still consider themselves overmanned.

There is also every likelihood that more people will be laid off in the construction industry due to continued earnings and due to the fact that the tide of insolvencies is slow in receding.

Moreover, the current round of collective bargaining is not yet over. But assuming an average pay rise of three per cent, the construction industry would receive an additional DM2bn strain on the budget due to the employers' contribution to the various social security funds.

Lothar (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 2 April 1983)

Chemists and business administrators represent the largest

Professor Löhn repeatedly stressed that he does not want his agency to be part of the government bureaucracy. It would be one of his main tasks to do away with red tape and decentralise.

He rebuts critics and sceptics (primarily SPD) who have expressed fears that the new agency will simply add to the existing bureaucracy and that it will compete with existing institutions that fulfil the same function.

He told *Die Welt* that he regarded his agency as a complement to the existing innovation counselling services of the chambers of commerce and industry.

He sees his task in the collection and coordination of all available information and the creation of a "permanent information pool."

"The instant availability of highly qualified experts is a major part of the overall concept here."

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Interview 'more important than qualifications'

group (30 per cent each). Another ten per cent is accounted for by other scientists.

Though the personnel department is flooded with applications from economics graduates, there is a shortage of good people, says Schmidt-Dorrenbach. He says universities disregard industry's needs.

Henkel is finding it more difficult to get chemists of a high enough standard.

The proportion of academics in the company will continue to rise, says Schmidt-Dorrenbach.

During his training period, the tyro executive can discuss his career prospects and wishes when he or she wants to. The company is guided by the principle that only people who identify themselves with its aims are motivated enough to have a future with it.

Henkel prefers to hire people it can train rather than those who have already been trained elsewhere.

Training to the point where a person



Johann Löhn... 'I'm an early warning system.' (Photo: Die Welt)

Löhn said it was to the credit of Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Lothar Späth (CDU) that the agency was created. He had realised that small and medium companies as well as universities had a vested interest in the close interplay that exists in the field of new technologies.

The non-partisan Professor Löhn, who has close personal ties with Späth, said Späth was prompted to establish the agency "because he wanted to go beyond a mere analysis of new technologies."

What Späth had in mind is to "strengthen the transfer of technology through an array of measures and make it a major part of government policy."

Professor Löhn underscores the fact that even before he was appointed to his present post the transfer of technology had functioned well in Germany's south-west.

He stresses the importance of such a well-functioning transfer of technology especially in Baden-Württemberg because of that state's large number of small and medium sized manufacturing companies.

Xing-Huo Kuo (Die Welt, 31 March 1983)

becomes a useful executive takes about two years.

Schmidt-Dorrenbach stresses that anybody who wants to become an executive should have led people before, for example in the boy scouts, a student organisation or a political group.

Another essential is at least one foreign language. People who have studied abroad have an edge.

The applicant must be willing to relocate if necessary. "It might sound like an imposition," says Schmidt-Dorrenbach, "to ask people who already have a family and a home of their own to go to Nigeria or Indonesia or some other place at the drop of a hat. But only people who are willing to give their utmost stand a chance of becoming executives."

Pay figures show it is worthwhile: a 28-year-old chemist fresh from university gets a starting salary of DM65,000 a year and a 25-year-old business administration graduate earns about DM50,000.

The chemist can rise to DM120,000 within five years.

Up to 35 per cent of an executive's salary is accounted for by performance beyond the actual position held.

Hans Overberg (Rheinische Post, 2 April 1983)

Front runners for the next decade

Despite the recession, there are still growth products and processes that will do well in the 1980s.

The Battelle Research Institute in Frankfurt has picked out ten of a list of 250 technologies that will have a key function.

They are: robot/sensor technology, industrial materials, surface technology, recycling processes, genetic engineering, computer-supported design and manufacture, biomass technology, telecommunications, energy storage and microprocessors.

Among the features of such key technologies are their broad range of possible application, social impact, rationalisation leading to higher productivity and competitiveness.

Here is how these individual technologies present themselves:

● Robot and sensor technology influences manufacturing processes, making for sustained productivity increases and leading to new products.

● New industrial materials help solve raw materials problems and open up new technical applications, as for instance through weight reduction. This applies, among other things, to ceramics and specialised plastics.

● New surface technology processes make it possible to influence the surface properties of a variety of materials.

● New recycling processes can convert such industrial waste as sludge and dust into new types of construction materials.

● Genetic engineering, which is part of biotechnology, will have its initial impact on medicine and pharmaceuticals. In the long term it will also be used in agriculture for fertilising and plant protection.

● Computer-supported design and manufacture is coming at present with annual growth rates of 30 to 40 per cent.

● Biomass technology is gradually making the use of new materials feasible.

● Developments in telecommunications will have a major impact on the branch networks of banks and shopping attitudes. Telecommunications will also change the structure of business operations and provide opportunities for work to be done at home.

● Energy storage will make the use of energy more economical.

● Microprocessors will lead to entirely new processes and products such as cheque cards complete with data storage banks.

Conditions for the introduction and development of some of these technologies are better abroad than in Germany.

Personnel computers, for instance, are almost exclusively made abroad.

Hans Erhardt-Schwerdtner, a Battelle Institute staff member: "The provision of new jobs will depend on the innovative use of new technologies. It's up to us to decide whether these technologies will benefit our own or foreign companies."

Battelle Institute studies involving Baden-Württemberg's industry show that by 1990 the number of new jobs created by new technologies will be outstripped by the redundancies these technologies created at the rate of 4,000 to 6,000 a year.

(Sauerbrücker Zeitung, 3 April 1983)

Construction industry expected to pull the rest out

Construction, the largest industry in Germany, is expected to do most of the pulling in the effort to get the economy out of the mire.

According to the Bonn Housing Ministry, an increase in construction demand by DM10m generates orders worth DM24m.

The employment effect of a DM1m construction investment in the housing sector is given as 24 jobs and in the transport sector as 22.

Following the worst post-war recession in the construction sector, the demand has been rising again for the past year.

But business in the past few years has been so bad that the construction industry was initially sceptical towards indicators showing recovery to be just around the corner.

The industry was still reeling under the shock of a 40 per cent decline in housing orders between 1979 and 1981 and a 25 per cent decline in orders for commercial buildings. Road construction orders dropped even more.

The direct consequence was a severe drop in the use of machine and equipment capacities.

Insolvencies skyrocketed to 2,000 in 1982 (1980: 1,041) and the work force declined to just under 1.2 million.

Liquid assets in the construction industry declined from 15 per cent in 1965 to just over five per cent at the end of last year (compared with 21 per cent for industry as a whole).

The first trade fairs of the current year have clearly shown that construction has become more optimistic, largely due to the continuing influx of orders.

Orders for December and January (in real terms) outstripped those for the

same period in the previous year by 28 per cent across the board and by 57 per cent in the housing sector.

The government investment subsidies have also led to improved demand in the commercial sector.

But due to the financial problems of local governments, public sector orders are still behind.

The general improvement in demand after years of decline has led to a better use of capacities and increased production.

In December and January, the hours worked in the actual construction industry were up 36 per cent against the same period in the previous year. Production rose by ten per cent.

Though construction was hampered by February's cold weather, the use of equipment and machinery capacities now stands at 56 per cent, markedly better than a year earlier.

The improvement in the framework conditions has played a major role in helping construction.

The main elements here were lower interest rates, especially for home mortgages. Interest rates in this sector have dropped by four per cent to about eight per cent since 1981.

The beneficial effect was further boosted by the slowdown in the rise of construction prices which in 1980 alone rose by ten per cent.

Road construction prices have gone down in the past couple of months. Major boosts have also come from a

number of promotional measures by the Bonn government, such as improved depreciation provisions, interest subsidies and public sector construction programmes — especially for low-income housing.

New rental laws favouring landlords have also led to more construction investment by such classical investors as insurance companies.

The government measures are expected to generate the construction of an additional 70,000 to 100,000 housing units between 1983 and 1985, safeguarding 140,000 to 200,000 jobs and creating some new ones.

As signs of recovery mount in most sectors of the construction industry, forecasts are becoming more positive.

After a marked drop in the construction volume over the past two years, production is expected to rise by two per cent in 1983.

The most important stimuli are expected from housing construction where planning permission and approved mortgages indicate a fairly steep rise in the construction of private homes.

Commercial housing construction is also likely to increase, so that the overall volume of housing construction could rise by four per cent after a five per cent decline in 1982.

The investment subsidies, improved depreciation provisions, the development of piped heating and the investments planned by the post office have

This article has been written by Karl Dietrich Bracher, Professor of Political Science and Contemporary History at Bonn University.

PERSPECTIVE

Divided Germany lives with a political ambivalence

The division of Europe, which played such a painful part in contributing toward the emergence and development of the European Community, is for the Germans, and for them only, also a problem of national identity.

This was evident at an early stage: after the division of Germany and in the exciting disputes that marked the first years of the Federal Republic, especially the clashes between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher.

Yet even today, when circumstances have changed to such an extent, the problem recurs time and again, just as it did in the detente and post-detente era of the 1970s and 1980s.

The national implications of German policy toward Europe are self-evident in policy on Berlin and in the special relationship with the GDR, which for Bonn must fundamentally be seen in moral and legal terms in connection with keeping the German Question open.

But the Federal Republic is also in a special position when it comes to the increasingly topical question of Europe's role.

In respect of both its international political position and the international assessment of the German problem the concept of a uniform foreign policy pursued by the European Community is of some significance.

Unlike other Western states, be they members of the European Community, the Council of Europe or Nato, which

extends beyond Europe, the Federal Republic is invariably vitally affected.

It is vitally affected as soon as a foreign policy role for Europe is as much as discussed as a further consequence of European integration, let alone in any way implemented.

The issue has most recently arisen in connection with upsets in the relationship between Europe and the United States, but also on the Middle East or trade with the East Bloc.

There are three main reasons why the subject is of such vital importance to Bonn:

1. The division of Germany, inseparably linked with the post-war order in Europe and the balance of the status quo in world affairs, rules out consistent national foreign policies by either West or East Germany, neither of which are in a position to pursue them.

2. Control over the German problem, which was a crucial concern of all powers after the Second World War, has been resolved by means of integration in international bodies.

One of the ideas behind the European Coal and Steel Community was to transform negative into positive control, and this integration has led to a special international disposition or national self-restraint in German foreign and military policies.

From the Berlin Question, which is one for the Allies, to the problem of

(nuclear) armament, German policies remain dependent on international considerations and supranational integration.

3. The Federal Republic has gained increasing importance, but at the same time dual statehood has been consolidated and the GDR has gained worldwide recognition beyond the framework of the East Bloc and of enforced integration in Eastern Europe.

Between them these factors have, especially over the past few years, raised the issue of how capable West Germany is of action and, specifically, how much actual power it wields and what power politics it is in a position to pursue both inside and outside the European Community.

These issues have gained strikingly in intensity and urgency, in respect of both economic, military and foreign policies.

One needs only to recall the part Helmut Schmidt played at Western summit conferences, the part played by West German detente policy in the development of East-West ties and the economic weight pulled by Bonn in North-South ties.

The problem of a European-integrated foreign policy is, in the circumstances, of greater importance to the Germans than to any other country that still enjoys unbroken nation-statehood and is not persistently suspected of revisionism or of power politics old or new.

These are suspicions that can be resurrected time and again whenever German policies grow inconvenient to its neighbours.

They can also be resurrected whenever Germany's role in safeguarding and stabilising the West is to be undermined, as recent Soviet offers and pressure in connection with natural gas and armaments have shown.

So much for the accusation, often heard, that it is all very well for the Germans to talk when they have visions of transcending nation-state policies and leaving behind General de Gaulle's Europe of fatherlands, which also happens to be a Europe of nations.

True, divided Germany stands alone (alongside Korea) beyond the bounds of nation-state normality that is still the rule in world affairs.

But there is also another side to the coin, one that has proved a problem for West German policies ever since the days of Konrad Adenauer.

German policies are at odds with the demand for national reunification. Every time German foreign policy is subordinated to supranational considerations all-German policy is subjected to yet another setback.

So for Germany too the relationship with supranationality is a decidedly ambivalent one.

Germany too has to forgo its national identity whenever nation-state foreign policy is relativised and the concept of individual state sovereignty is challenged.

This frequently happens in the context of overlapping tendencies in international politics and the confrontation between social and political systems and their values.

Behind it there lies the worldwide clash between democracy and dictator-



A borderline case.
(Photo: Landeskund)

ship, a clash that overrides national power politics.

This fundamental state of affairs, which there has been no change in the major decisions taken in the half of the 1940s is increasing called into question as one goes from hands over to another.

Illusions of old and new about the Third Way or alternative to the Third Way (and Europe's) ties with the West are to be guided by the lessons to be learned from the national and international political developments of the 1930s and 1940s.

Attempts are being made by right-wing extremists to use movements and movements of civilisation to revive German nationalism and upset the apparent commitment to the West.

To some extent this is what has done in the peace movement. In effect it is nothing more than a version to the lateful era of national power politics, which still prevails in the world at large.

Only in Western Europe has superseded by a supranational cooperation and integration the fully is the shape of things to come. What goes in the guise of a threat of neutral, national and peace in reality a threat to peace, even for the Germans.

Only within the framework of national policies, not to mention a system that imposes definite on Soviet supremacy in Europe, German Question be kept open.

As for the past three and a half decades the German Question has have any immediate prospect of solved, but at least it is still of peace.

Freedom and democracy have maintained at least in West Germany leaving hopes that the power of the free world will continue to wield its effect.

The European nation-state with exaggerated view of autonomy, German version of which came as a linguistic cropper, may, as Czempiel put it, be merely an end result of history.

It may be worth keeping, considering and in need of reflection, quote Czempiel again, but it is perhaps, the telos, or completion, of history.

Freedom, peace and the idea of force are supreme values of politics that are most likely to be articulated in an international framework.

Karl Dietrich Bracher
(Das Parlament, 24 April 1983)

THE ENVIRONMENT

Desperate hunt for 'missing' poison: those who know where it is won't say

One drum of dioxin, the poison that contaminated the town of Garmisch in northern Italy in 1976, have appeared somewhere in Europe.

People know what has happened to the drums. But they are not saying. Most people are now wondering how strong commercial interests are and how weak, by contrast, governments are.

The problem of a final repository for waste containing dioxin is one of the interests both the authorities and the public," the Swiss chemicals manufacturer Hoffmann-La Roche has said.

"We," the statement continued, "appreciate this concern." Well it is the parent company to the missing drums in the final analysis.

Hoffmann-La Roche subsidiary Garmisch, of Geneva, is the owner of the drums, the company responsible for the environmental tragedy in Seveso and the missing drums of dioxin.

Seven years ago, on 10 July 1976, a drum exploded at a Seveso factory, the basic ingredient for deodorants was being mixed. About two drums of dioxin escaped.

The drums covered the surroundings, both the town and the countryside, in toxic dust. People suffered from complaints and lifelong disfigure-

ment by sores and ulcers. New-born babies were disfigured.

The chemists took the same attitude then that they have done this time. They knew nothing, saw nothing, smelt nothing and were at pains to emphasise that there was nothing seriously amiss.

No-one was evacuated until the poison started to have an effect. That was not until 17 days after the leak.

For six years the Italians were left holding the baby: 41 drums of toxic waste consisting of 300 grams of dioxin and 2.2 tonnes of mud and sand from Seveso.

Then the first moves were made that led to their "disappearance." They began with La Roche discreetly requesting a Mannesmann subsidiary in Italy to help.

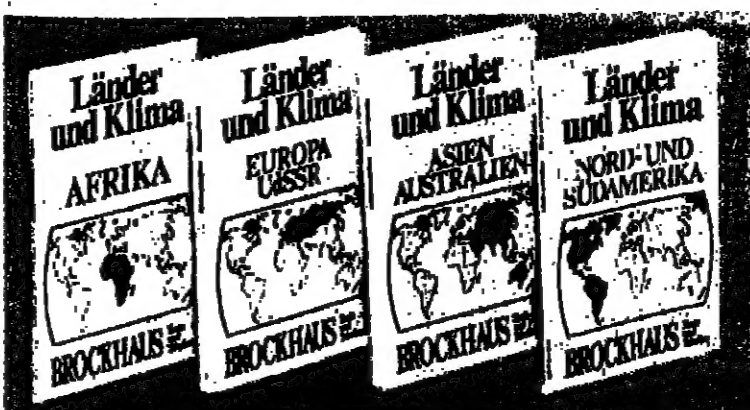
The Mannesmann subsidiary got in touch with a one-man Swiss firm indirectly associated with La Roche that made contact with a French road haulier with whom it was on good terms.

The French haulier declared the contents of the drums as TCDD, dioxin's proper Latin abbreviation, and drove them over the border into France.

The customs officers failed to smell a

Vorwärts

Meteorological stations all over the world



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own reputation as the Cabinet Minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Having said that European governments cannot allow themselves to be dealt with in this way, he cuts a helpless figure in comparison with the gigantic chemical corporations and their many small fry aides.

Herr Zimmermann's means of checking shipment and storage of "special waste" such as highly toxic dioxin have been shown up as paper tigers.

European Community guidelines on toxic and dangerous waste have been in force for five years but they are only as good as the way in which they are enforced.

The law as it stands in Germany, the Waste Disposal Act, is fine. The only drawback is that its writ only extends to the German border, which might possibly be where the missing drums gave the authorities the slip.

The provisions of the Waste Disposal Act, it seems, do not apply to toxic waste that is merely in transit.

So the GDR, which is so keen to earn foreign exchange, is strongly suspected of having taken delivery of the drums in transit via the Federal Republic. But it strongly denies the charge.

It has taken the missing 41 drums to show who is who in Europe. Commercial interests are all-powerful; governments are powerless.

Social Democrat Volker Hauff, a former Bonn Research and Transport Minister, has the emphasis right in his question tabled in the Bundestag.

In it he refers to both waste disposal and waste prevention. Would it not be simpler just to ban the manufacture and use of substances such as dioxin?

In Germany it is used in wood preservatives and has been authorised until 1985 by the Federal Health Office for further use in weedkillers.

So it is in daily killer use, but do we really need it?

Hans Ehnert

(Vorwärts, 14 April 1983)

North Sea fleet poorly equipped to handle any oil slick

German companies and the Bonn government are keen to do what they can to help mop up the gigantic oil slick in the Persian Gulf.

But they are poorly equipped to cope with any serious oil pollution even at home on the North Sea coast. A mere three mop-up ships are available.

One is the *Thor*, based in Wilhelmshaven, the North Sea oil terminal. It is 25 metres long and eight metres wide,

except when it is opened like a jack-knife to mop up oil.

It is then 30 metres wide and the surface carpet of oil and water is pumped on board from the bow of the open hull.

The water is then pumped out of the tanks, leaving the oil for disposal. But experts feel the *Thor*, which is privately owned, is not large enough to sail to the Gulf and back without undue risk.

The *OESK 1*, a Cuxhaven-based catamaran, is felt to be totally unsuitable for this purpose because it can only be used in port or immediately off-shore.

Besides, its capacity is inadequate. It recently took five days to mop up a mere three tonnes of oil.

The only ship that is at all suitable for sailing to the Persian Gulf is the

Scharhorn, a former 840-grt supply ship bought in December 1980 and fitted out with sweeping arms.

These arms are 12 metres long and reach out from the side of the ship to take on water and oil for pumping into the ship's tanks.

Even if it were agreed in principle to send the *Scharhorn* out to the Middle East a host of details would need to be settled before sailing.

The decision would need to be approved by a coordinating committee set up to supervise operations along the German coast.

Costs are shared, with Bonn paying 50 per cent, Lower Saxony 25 per cent, Schleswig-Holstein 18 per cent, Hamburg five per cent and Bremen two per cent.

Lower Saxony is evidently already in favour of the idea, whereas Hamburg environmental experts have mixed feelings.

They feel it might be a welcome opportunity of putting their facilities to the test in a large-scale emergency and seeing whether a ship of this kind is of any real use in such circumstances.

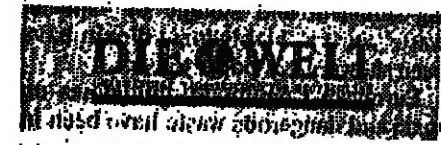
But at the same time there might be an oil slick in the North Sea while the ship is away in the Middle East, leaving Germany unable to cope with the pollution.

Gerhard Puhl is the most experienced

Continued on page 10

ZOOLOGY

Lots of tiny problems in filling in the ant census



Ants are very popular with for-
esters. Ants eat other insects and
are specially bred to do the job in larger
numbers.

Zoologists have for years kept an eye
on them: as textbook examples of social
insects, but scientists are still only be-
ginning to understand them.

Above all, they know very little about
how ant society works, and oddly
enough the experts know least about
the commonest, most widespread and
conspicuous variety.

It is the red ant, which builds anthills
up to two metres tall, and the red ants
are in force right now sunning
themselves near their hills.

Würzburg entomologist Klaus Horst-
mann is the first scientist ever to have
carried out a reliable census of an ant-
hill.

The population of an anthill, it
seems, can be well over a million.

Scientists have been trying for over a
century to count the number of ants in
an anthill. They usually dug the hill up
and counted the number of ants inside.

Another approach is to take samples
from the dome of the hill or from the
paths the ants use from the anthill to
nearby sources of food.

They include paths to trees where the
ants tend colonies of greenfly that pro-
vide a regular supply of honeydew.

The ants are such good greenfly farm-
ers that forest beekeepers find honey
yields are much higher in areas with a
dense population of red ant colonies.

Their honey comes from the honey-
dew secreted by greenflies, the honey-
dew that is the reason why the ants take
such care looking after them.

Using these conventional methods of
ant-counting ant colonies have been
found to number from several hundred
to over 100,000 insects.

Anthills populated by red ants were
felt to have populations of up to
140,000. But these figures have always
seemed very much on the low side.

There can be little doubt, that there
are more red ants per anthill, than any
other variety, with the possible excep-
tion of the Alpine ant, which occurs at
altitudes of about 800 metres and high-
er.

Dr. Horstmann recently carried out a
detailed census of red ants in an area
near Schweinfurt where red ants have
been investigated for some time.

He used all manner of new methods,
taking into account everything that is so
far known about the social and habita-
tional behaviour of the ant.

Some ants, for instance, only work
outside, collecting food. Others only
work inside the anthill looking after the
queens, of which there can be over
1,000.

Inside the anthill the insects are by
no means evenly distributed. They are
mainly found in specific living quarters
the exact size of which is not yet exactly
known.

There are also areas in anthills of this
size where the temperatures vary consi-
derably, as they have to if young ants
are to be brought up in ideal conditions.
In the outer sections temperatures are

between 16 and 20 degrees centigrade
in the hot season. They are where the
eggs are stored until larvae hatch from
them.

The larvae need temperatures of
about 21 degrees or over if they are to
grow properly, and these higher tempera-
tures are to be found in the interior of
the anthill.

When the larvae turn into chrysalises
(from which the insect finally hatches)
the temperature must be even higher,
preferably between 28 and 30 degrees.

Temperatures in this range are main-
tained in a small core of the anthill by
means of heat transfer from the meta-
bolism of worker ants.

Both outside and inside ants must be
counted if an anthill census is to be reas-
onably accurate. So you have to know,
for instance, when the outside ants are
out working.

You also need to know what propor-
tion of the total population they make
up and the population density in the va-
rious temperature zones of the anthill.

Dr Horstmann developed new me-
thods to get at the facts. He designed
soft, perforated PVC drawers that were
inserted into the anthill before the ants
started rebuilding it in spring.

The ants used them, and in summer
when they were in full use as housing
units they were opened to count num-
bers in various sections of the hill.

A thousand ants at a time were mark-
ed and spread throughout the anthill. A
few days later 1,000 more were caught
and marked.

From the number that had been
marked the first time round inferences
were drawn as to the total population of
the anthill.

The ants tried to hoodwink the cen-
sus by nibbling the paint from each
other's backs, but enough remained for
long enough to arrive at conclusions.

The count of marked outside worker
ants permitted conclusions as to their
number in relation to the total popula-
tion and their average working hours
per day.

In the course of a year the ants sup-
ply the colony with six million prey and
nearly 160 litres of honeydew. Oddly
enough, the calorie count of the honey-
dew is three times that of the insects
they bring back.

Wilhelm Denker
(Die Welt, 9 April 1983)

Mopping up oil spillages

Continued from page 9

private businessman in Hamburg when
it comes to mopping up oil slicks. He
helped to mop up oil leaked by the tank-
er *Afrak Zenith* in the port of Ham-
burg in 1981.

He is extremely sceptical about what
Germany can do to lend a hand in the
Persian Gulf.

"We all talk in glowing terms about
the facilities we have," he says, "but when
the sheikhs see what we really have they
will stone us to death."

Equipment available in the Federal
Republic of Germany, he says, from
mop-up ships to so-called overflow



Mother and child doing well.

(Photo: Anshu)

No bull: East Indian ox born
Bavarian foster mother

A Bavarian cow gave birth to a han-
teng, an East Indian species of wild
ox, on 21 March. It may well be a day
to remember.

No-one knows whether the cow was
surprised as she licked her offspring
clean. Cows seldom know nowadays
who the fathers of their calves are, but
this was a special case.

This particular cow was not even the
banteng calf's mother. She belongs to
an entirely different species.

The idea was that of Wolfgang Lum-
peter of the animal husbandry depart-
ment at Munich University faculty of
veterinary medicine.

He is the first man to transplant, by
non-operational means, embryos from
one species of cattle to another and
have them go through pregnancy in the
womb of a strange mother.

The staff at Hellabrunn Zoo, Munich,
had no difficulty in deciding on a name
for the calf: E.T., short for embryo
transfer.

Only about 800 to 1,000 banteng
cattle still live in their natural habitat,
the forests of South-East Asia. They are
the most colourful cattle there are both
in colour combinations and patterns.

The bull and the cow are as different
in appearance as in the bird world. He
has dark-brown to brownish-black fur
and distinctive white fetlocks and cal-
ves. She is beige-red.

Bantengs are dying out in
They carry their young for
and a half months, which means
one calf a year at most.

Many small herds in zoos
of the Salzburg Mozarteum, who
gaped that von Karajan's idea of

Older banteng cows can still
fixed. Their ovaries produce
ovum every three weeks. But
bryo fails to take root in the
of the womb.

The number of offspring
increased by transferring
bryos to a young and fertile
cow that undergoes the preg-

The banteng cow from which
bryos were taken was given
monies in her fodder before
heat. So she produced not one
30 ova.

The week-old fertilised
copically small cells, were
from the cow by the vet.

At the same time as the
was fed extra hormones so was
a day retained a strong affinity for all
varian domestic cow to ensure
mucous membranes of their
veloped satisfactorily at the same
This is extremely important
the host-cow must have at least
factory a home for the ovum
mother.

The vet injected the embryo
wombs of various host-cows.
not perform an operation as was
in New York two years ago.

There the vets transplanted
bryos in a lengthy operation
womb of a domestic black-and-
cow. The gaur, a species of ox
India, is likewise almost extinct
largest surviving wild ox.

It remains to be seen whether
transfer will prove a successful
que for ensuring the survival of
endangered species.

There are substantial differ-
Henning Wiesner, the director
nich Zoo, would very much like
an increase in the number of
horses.

The Przewalski horse is the
species of wild horse. There are
360 left.

Thomas Wolpert
(Munheimer Morgen, 12 April 1983)

Annelies Furthmayer
(Die Zeit, 14 April 1983)

THE ARTS

Von Karajan: ambitions
still to be fulfilled

Herbert von Karajan, who once
described conducting music as the
world's most beautiful profession,"
aged 75.

has described facing his orches-
tration in hand, as "the acme of hap-
piness" — provided the musicians give
perfectionist what he expects of
perfection.

as far back as 1938, after he had
directed Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*,
he pinned the label *Wunder Karan*
(miracle Karajan) on him. The label
stuck, and von Karajan does not
wearing it.

But pre-war critic might not have
seen all that wrong, provided one de-
scribes the term "miracle," taking it
as a synonym for the unexpected and
extraordinary that is incompatible
with traditional criteria.

In fact, everything about this son of a
Salzburg surgeon, his career and the ef-
fect he has had on the music world, is
extraordinary.

He began studying music at the age
of four. And by the time he was ten he
was his first public performance as a
pianist.

He was Bernhard Paumgartner, the di-
rector of the Salzburg Mozarteum, who
gaped that von Karajan's idea of

He advised von Karajan to become a
conductor. He did, and later called it
the best piece of advice ever given

the consequences of the advice were
reaching both for von Karajan and
the world of music.

Whatever the conductor tackles, he
does it thoroughly, with a perfection-
ist drive, with indomitable persev-
erance and with the ingenuity of a
best planning his campaign.

He has opted for music once and for
all. Engineering in Vienna, and he has to
day retained a strong affinity for all
things technical.

He explains his open-mindedness
towards such new media as television,
radio, and the most up-to-date record-
ing technologies. It also explains his
love of fast cars, boats and aircraft.

Von Karajan is probably the world's
75-year-old to be preparing to take
helicopter pilot's licence.

It is probably not wrong to say that
he planned his career with the precision
of a technician — though technicians
have been known to miscalculate.

One of von Karajan's miscalculations
was his joining the Nazi Party at an
early stage. Though this helped his rise
in the Nazi era, it caused him all
kinds of trouble after the war when top
positions in the world of music — pos-
sibly commensurate with his genius —
were denied him.

Immediately after his political abso-
lution in 1947 he was put in charge of
the second rate *Wiener Symphonie*.

Within a short time, he turned it from
a mediocre orchestra into one of the best.
This provided him with a stepping
stone for a resumed rise to the top. He
subsequently conducted in Salzburg,
Munich, Edinburgh, Berlin, Covent Gar-
den in London, at the Vienna Bach

Festival and the reopening of the Bay-
reuth Festival.

After the death of Wilhelm Furt-
wängler, the Berlin Philharmonic Or-
chestra elected him its chief conductor
for life.

But even this position, then one of
the most coveted, was not enough.

Something — some demon perhaps
— drove him to seek more laurels. He
became the director of the Salzburg
Festivals, the Vienna State Opera and
the German section of Milan's La
Scala.

He also strengthened still further his
positions of power in the recording stud-
ios of TV stations and record compa-
nies. He staged operas and gave guest
performances world-wide.

Maestro von Karajan thus became a
maestrisimo, a musical emperor and a
major economic factor for the recording
industry with more than 700 recordings
to his credit by the end of the 1970s.

Those were the heady days of expan-
sion when critics accused him of com-
plicity in a drive to commercialise
music for personal gain.

Von Karajan sees it differently. For
him, music is a message to be taken to
the people — as many people as possi-
ble. And it is for this reason that he is
so interested in the new media.

He frequently points to the fact that a
New Year's Eve concert of the Berlin
Philharmonic he conducted in 1977 was
attended by a few thousand people at

best; but that the music reached more
than 100 million via television.

"Had I wanted to convey the message
to that number of people in a concert
hall, I would have had to conduct for
three lifetimes — evening after even-
ing."

This is exactly how many people see
it, especially the world-wide von Kara-
jan community.

Those who make up this community
are fascinated by the gracefully wiry
man who always conducts with closed
eyes for the sake of concentration.

These people have become addicted to
what can only be called the special
Karajan Sound which the Berlin Phil-
harmonic permits him to coax out of it
more patiently than any other orchestra.

The orchestra members have long
ignored the fact that the sensualism of
his interpretation is not necessarily the
key with which to open all musical Gar-
dens of Eden.

When conducting Bach, Mozart, Beet-
hoven and Brahms, von Karajan fre-
quently skims over the deeper layers of
music — though with enchanting beau-
ty at times.

Changed mind, as he himself says,
cleansed by several severe illnesses, von
Karajan now readily concedes this. He
now calls the frenzy with which he jet-
ted from one music metropolis to an-
other insanity. He doesn't do it any
more.

In a recent interview with the illus-
trated weekly *Stern*, he admits that his
interpretations had been too much of
Trésco and that much of what he did
lacked depth.

But — paradoxically — he also de-
fends the integrity of his music against
his own followers who, having suc-
cumbed to his charisma, long contented
themselves with the calculated technical
perfection of von Karajan euphony.

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Munich, Edinburgh, Berlin, Covent Gar-
den in London, at the Vienna Bach

He has always felt the need to collect
beautiful things. As a schoolboy he was
interested in first editions of famous
books.

He is 57 and was born in Koblenz.
His family owned a chalk factory. He
read law at Mainz University but soon
switched to art history and began col-
lecting works of art.

Just after the war he felt a sensation
of excitement to be able to buy works of
art for oneself. He was already inter-
ested in contemporary art and wrote a
PhD thesis on Picasso.

But his personal preference was for
the Expressionists — until they were
priced even out of his market.

At university he met his wife-to-be,
Irene, who was heir to one of the largest
family firms in the Rhineland.

His wife shared his interest in collect-
ing, and they both began, carefully
counting the cost, to buy works of art
they liked, from Greek vases to Delft
tiles.

But the cornerstone of his enormous
collection, which is now housed in mu-
seums between Paris and Dresden (but
mainly in Aachen and Cologne), con-
tinued as he saw it to be modern art.

Contrary to the generally held view,
he is convinced that people are only ca-
pable of a considered judgement on
works of art and artists of their own ge-
neration.

But he wants to influence arts policy
and to force the authorities to join
forces with him.

He has been insensitive to the diffi-
culties the bureaucratic machine has in
reaching decisions and has failed to ap-
preciate constitutional reservations. He
lacked patience.

As a result, his good intentions soon
earned him more criticism than praise.
He failed by the treatment he has been
given by the media.

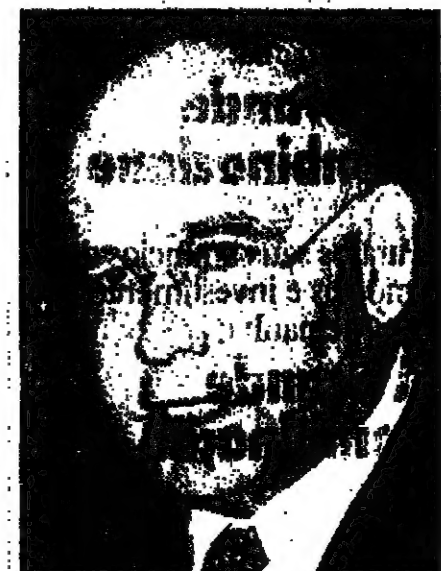
He has been inordinately upset since
scrapping plans for a Ludwig Founda-
tion last summer.

But it will not have been vengeance
that prompted him to sell his most
priceless treasures, his collection of me-
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Financial considerations will doubt-
less have been paramount. He needs to
raise funds for his firm that will later
benefit an entirely private Ludwig
Foundation.

But before this happens he will be
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Werner Schulze-Reimpell
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1983)

Getty museum
buys DM 100m
manuscripts

Peter Ludwig... substitute for chil-
dren.
(Photo: Brigitte Friedrich)

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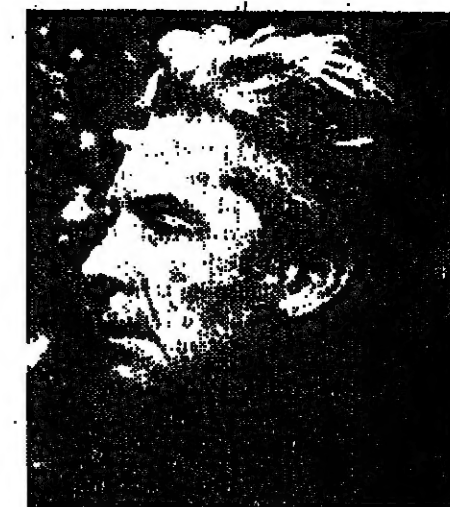
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Werner Schulze-Reimpell
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1983)



Turned mediocrity into excellence...
Herbert von Karajan.
(Photo: Deutsche Grammophon)

He meant it when he said that his ill-
nesses had cleansed him, and he should
be taken seriously. He had learned to be
sparing with his energy, and he now
pays more attention to the deeper
meaning than to the surface lustre.

He now more frequently succeeds in
penetrating to the innermost core of a
piece of music. This applies not only to
Bruckner to whom he has always had
an affinity, and not only to Wagner,
whose imperious romanticism has al-
ways struck a chord with him.

Nor does it apply only to Sibelius,
it also applies to Gustav Mahler, into
whose works he started delving in ear-
nest a few years ago.

Herbert von Karajan fears that he
might run out of time to conduct and
record all of Mahler's symphonies: five
are still to be done.

The music world hopes that he will
achieve this goal.

Helmuth Kotschenreuther
(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 April 1983)

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Werner Schulze-Reimpell
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1983)

Frankfurt now has a Charlie Chaplin museum. It comprises about 5,500 plates and 350 books assembled by a Darmstadt engineer, Wilhelm Staudinger.

It is ironic that Frankfurt is spending more than DM100m on a museum centre on the south bank of the River Main yet possibly the most original museum of all is costing it nothing.

The Chaplin museum is in where the city's first post-war film club was housed. Film historian Paul Sauerlaender kept his film archives in this building. He died two years ago and Frankfurt bought the contents for the proposed German film museum.

This made room for the Chaplin collection.

It costs nothing to go into the 50-year-old villa in Eschenheim, a Frankfurt suburb. It is now the city's smallest and cosiest museum.

The little man with the eyes of a child peering out from beneath a bowler hat is presented lovingly and with attention to detail.

His distinctive moustache, his worn and baggy trousers, his old shoes and his cane: the cane that served the greatest comic genius of the century as a magic wand.

Chaplin was a tragicomic screen hero everyone, young and old, rich and poor, understood and loved: not Charlie the man but Charlie the artificial character his inventor spent decades perfecting.

Here in Frankfurt the screen character is still very much alive and not just administered by the men who look after the museum.

They are Frank Sauerlaender, a relative of the film historian's, and Wilhelm Staudinger, the 40-year-old collector.

THE CINEMA

Modern Times, old memories: Charlie Chaplin in Frankfurt

The 350 books about Chaplin are laid out on open shelves in the gaily-coloured alcove of an art nouveau window. They are an irresistible invitation to browse.

Among them is a Belgian PhD thesis on Chaplin, comics, children's books and books in languages from as far afield as China.

One striking exhibit is a screenplay by poet Ivan Goll illustrated by Fernand Léger. There are also Chaplin cartoons by Frans Masereel.

The walls are lined with photos, programmes and cover pages of international newspapers and magazines featuring Chaplin.

Above all there are posters. Staudinger bought one of the most recent additions to his collection about a year ago in China.

Chaplin is making a major comeback in mainland China. Interest is also being shown in the Soviet Union.

Downstairs there is a vast-pocket cinema seating 25 where all available Chaplin films can be seen.

They range from *Making A Living*, his earliest short film dating back to 1914, to *A King in New York*, a full-length film made in 1957.

By then Chaplin had already been living for four years on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

After 40 years in films he left the United States in 1953 after having been accused by McCarthyites of being a communist.

He died in Vevey, on Lake Geneva, in 1977 aged 88.

Down in the smaller and more intimate rooms of the Frankfurt museum you can see Chaplin's harmonium and showcases of sheet music.

Charlie was not just an actor and director; he also composed his own film music and preferred to sing, dance, conduct and cut his own footage.

With a harmonium like this one, a notice explains, Chaplin worked up the right atmosphere for making his films.

Munich museum's unrivalled German classics collection

Munich's film museum isn't really a museum at all. It is a cinema-theque, says curator Enno Patakas, because it shows films. However it was called a museum because that's what tradition demanded.

A record-breaking 65,000 people visited the museum, which is housed in the municipal museum buildings, in 1982, and there was plenty to see.

Exhibits come from a film library consisting of 800 prints, including rare items such as 100 early Russian films.

There can hardly be a collection to rival it for its range and quality of German classics, and hardly a retrospective of German films abroad is held without prints on loan from Munich.

The museum has a unique collection of all Hitchcock's films, including all the 20 TV films he directed.

It was opened on 30 November 1963, nearly 20 years ago. In its first year 7,600 cinemagoers cannot really be said to have flocked to the 150 performances; the average attendance was 51.

This year the entire programme could rely solely on the museum's own stock of prints, Patakas says, "if we found we couldn't pay to hire films."

If anyone is interested in seasons of films by Jean Eustache, Pier Paolo Pasolini and Marcel Pagnol, Munich is the place for them this year. One print in three will be taken from the museum's own archives.

When Patakas took over at the museum 10 years ago his annual budget included DM30,000 for buying films and DM30,000 for showing them.

He has since had up to DM200,000 a year for buying films, while Munich's contribution towards museum finances has increased fourfold.

A decade ago film showings averaged less than one a day. The annual number has increased from 22 to nearly 800.

"We now have shows daily," he says with satisfaction, "and in summer there is a special programme that has done well."

By the beginning of this year average attendance was up to 130 per showing: 165 is a full house, which is virtually impossible in a city like Munich which has so many cinemas.

"We just buy films," Patakas says. Initially the museum bought screenplays, still photos and other documents, which

Effigies of Charlie Chaplin around: life-sized in cardboard, smiling miniature in marzipan, chocolate.

He can be burnt as a dance as a string puppet, beamed as a jumping jack, run as a toy and play the theme *Modern Times* as a music box.

Charlie is on matchboxes, lighters and packets, letterboxes, packs of cards, coffee cups, tee-shirts and badges, salt and pepper shakers.

Staudinger bought the life-sized effigy of Charlie Chaplin as a collection of flea market finds from Japan to the United States.

The result is the unusual collection of an unusual hobby, a collector's tribute to the man who made the world his ever seen.

(Deutsches Allgemeines)

EDUCATION

School newspapers: insight into youthful minds

anybody who wants to know what makes secondary school students should take a look at school newspapers, says Björn Engholm, former Education Minister.

The article was written by a geologist and is illustrated by the leftist artist Gerhard Seyfried.

Another newspaper, an article on the destructive headline "No Future" presents some constructive and ideas on the suicide of a student.

The same paper also has the usual complaints about drink vending machines that don't work, and an analysis of America's arms policy.

The school newspaper provides information on what an active minority of students considers important.

They also indicate how much tolerance and freedom of opinion schools and students. The question is: can student newspapers deal with sensitive subjects and put forward views the principal does not approve of?

Pillory them. Teachers are no idols in heaven. You are a power — a teacher and institutions were to pay any attention to the matter," Kurt Tucholsky told the editor of a banned student newspaper in 1925.

But even the support of Tucholsky and other well known writers did not save the young editor from being expelled from school just before graduation.

Student newspapers in the immediate post-war era were modelled on American examples and dealt primarily with school events. Things did not change in the 1950s.

A letter Chancellor Konrad Adenauer wrote to the editors of one newspaper gives an idea: "You should steer clear of day-to-day politics. It is enough for experienced men and women deal with this category and its curator."

But this somewhat staid attitude changed in the late 1960s and early 1970s when secondary school students seized upon such controversial issues as the Vietnam War, sex, drugs and alcohol.

This was also the time when the student body started using the newspaper to air its complaints against the school authority and the faculty.

This was followed by a period when student press dropped out of the spotlight once more. In fact, the new movement of today has shifted its focus away from school and only a few of them are reflected in the student press.

But this does not make the student press insignificant. The 1,300 or so independent student newspapers account for a total circulation of three million copies — anything but a negligible quantity.

This means that these papers — which appear at longer intervals — reach as many readers as the commercial youth press with *Bravo* in the vanguard.

But the 11,000 young editors, mostly from the upper grades of secondary school, are nevertheless an ephemeral phenomenon.

The last scientific study of the student press, made by the Media Institute Berlin's Free University, showed that

the main objective of the young editors was to "raise the social consciousness of youth and represent its interests."

An opinion survey among the readers showed that they not only wanted the papers to guard their interests; they also wanted them to help them cope with various problems a young person's life brings with it.

This blend of political information and personal problems (friendship, sex, worry about the future) is still typical of today's student press.

One thing that is defunct now is the student press in which the principal took the ultimate responsibility and which only occasionally mildly mocked the teachers, with the student body as a whole still regarding itself as part of the "school family."

Today's student press is more concerned with the outside world and such subjects as arms policy and the peace movement, which are now dealt with by virtually all of these papers.

The education reform, along with the teacher shortage, the university entrance restrictions and youth unemployment have created problems that can no longer be settled within the school itself.

This trend is reflected in the supra-regional student papers. They are published by the students of several schools, have a large editorial staff and circulation and corresponding advertising revenues.

There is no shortage of new ideas. For instance, five editorial offices in Darmstadt joined forces to publish what they call a "newspaper within the newspaper," a supplement added to the individual schools' papers.

The young editors are less dependent on the tolerance of their own schools.

This naturally leads to more conflicts with their principals. The principals have the right to stop the distribution of the paper on school premises should they consider that an article or a cartoon is harmful to the teachers' image or hold that the paper violates certain laws.

School laws in the individual states differ widely regarding the rights of principals to interfere with the student press.

Hamburg student papers have to be presented to the principal for approval two days before distribution. During that period the principal can decide whether to give the green or the red light.

Bavarian students must present their copy before it is printed because student papers in that state are considered as "belonging to the school."

"The decision on whether to bar or permit the distribution of any given issue of the paper is largely a question of the principal's personality and attitude and hence arbitrary," say Hamburg educationalists Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug, who act as advisers to student editors.

Criticism of teachers and sex are the most important sources of conflict here. Some principals are extremely sensitive to anything they might consider a personal slight.

One Munich principal deleted the caption of a photograph showing the faculty. The caption read: "Buy faculty photos for a lifelong laugh" and was



(Photo: Thomas Wildhagen)

meant to raise money for Indian orphanages.

When it comes to articles on sex, most students find that the principal's personal view of morality becomes the ultimate criterion.

Most cases of censorship that have come to light lately concerned this more or less taboo area.

A student newspaper in Heidelberg was stopped from being sold because of an article on contraceptives. The information on which the article was based had mostly been gathered from an information sheet published by the Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs entitled "There's No Need for Shotgun Marriages".

The principal's decision was upheld in a faculty conference on the grounds that distribution of the paper could endanger the morals of the lower grades.

Another thing that raises the hackles of principals is the use of colloquial rather than biological terminology when it comes to writing on sex.

A much cited example: the Hamburg student paper *Herz-Welle* published the reports in diary form of four girl students on their sexual feelings and inhibitions. The ban on the distribution of the paper and subsequent reprint in other student papers caused a nationwide controversy.

In an expert opinion, the sex counselling service of Hamburg University said about the articles in question: "Youth is not endangered by voicing feelings, experiences and conflicts. What endangers youth is preventing this."

Distribution bans are frequently untenable in legal terms, as was demonstrated in the *Herz-Welle* case.

The multi-school Hamburg student publication *Cyankali* reprinted the reports, but the principals of the ten schools involved again barred distribution, citing the law against publications endangering youth.

There was a sequel to this affair: when *Cyankali* was awarded a prize in a Hamburg student newspaper competition, the city's mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, quietly withdrew his patronage.

The association of non-commercial student and youth publications has for years been campaigning to make student papers subject to the general press laws rather than the rulings of individual schools.

What speaks in favour of the demand is not only the legal grey zone in which principals have to make their decisions but also the generally weak position in which student editors find themselves. Barring the distribution of a single issue

can frequently financially wreck the entire paper.

To provide student papers with the necessary financial backing that will enable them to resist bans rather than yield to them, the association of non-commercial student and youth publications has embarked on a drive to create an "anti-censorship fund."

To encourage the young editors, Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug (in conjunction with the cartoonist Jan Schniebel) have issued a small brochure to promote editorial skills and provide basic legal facts that will enable them to create an attractive and provocative paper.

In an interview, the authors criticised not only the blinkered approach by authorities but also the lack of commitment on the part of many teachers who are prepared to forgo an educational opportunity.

As opposed to the theoretical instruction at school, making a student newspaper is true learning. The young person writing for such a paper doesn't do it for marks or to please the reader. He does it in order to express himself. In doing so, he must shoulder responsibility, show organisational talent and drum up advertising.

Moreover, the authors say, this promotes constructive imagination — be it by suggesting new subjects to be taught at school or by publishing one's own poems and short stories.

Teachers acting as advisers to student editors are not compulsory, and this makes sense because these people must enjoy the students' confidence, which presupposes that they are not seen as the long arm of the principal, constantly counselling moderation.

Peter Klug, who now teaches at a *Hauptschule* with a more than 70 per cent quota of foreign children: "Due to the lesser ability of *Hauptschule* students to express themselves, they are almost unable to publish a paper without help from the teachers. If a Turkish youngster were sent out to sell advertising, he would find not a single buyer. Moreover, the advisory teacher also provides individual tutoring in German."

Institutionalising such advisory activities as part of teacher training could be one way of seriously promoting student publications.

But there is much else that should also be done if freedom of the press for students is to be more than an empty shell.

For instance: providing cheap printing facilities or sponsorships.
Charlotte Wiedemann
(Die Zeit, 23 March 1982)

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■ MEDICINE

Doctors not trained to cope as rate of child phobia surges to epidemic level

"For boys it is a matter of life or death and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked that their relations with women are permanently petrified. As a result, they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as adults..." The writer, Christa Meves, is referring to premature sexual development. Meves, a psychotherapist in Uelzen, specialising in the treatment of children, wrote this article for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*.

The picture of a ruined generation is more apparent day by day and in an increasingly abstruse manner.

It is not just a matter of the growing number of juvenile addicts, the victims of parents seduced by the *Zeltgeist*.

Addiction, as the psychologist Leopold Szondi realised as long ago as in 1950, is a substitute for a misappropriated mother.

It is not just a matter of the endless numbers of jaded, depressed 15-year-olds who have been subjected from birth to technological organisation: from the maternity ward to assembly-line schools.

It is not just a matter of girls with upset eating habits who are panic-stricken when their figures start filling out in puberty because to be a woman is to be "out".

An increasing number of junior school children are to be found in therapists' waiting rooms, suffering from grave fears of punishment.

Some see each and every bat as a blood-sucking Dracula. Others have an overwhelming fear of spiders, hornets or scorpions descending on them.

There are children who faint at the sight of a harmless kitchen knife and children who feel compelled to wash themselves time and again or to perform other acts of atonement or purification.

True, there were cases of neurosis and hysteria in Freud's day, but not in numbers steadily amounting to epidemic proportions.

The medical profession is no match for either the one epidemic or the other. Many doctors were taught nothing at medical college about therapeutic treatment of anorexia, bulimia, depression and hysteria.

Yet anorexia can lead to death, bulimia to suicide and depression to addiction, while there is more than meets the eye to the various forms of hysteria. So doctors just refer such patients to a psychiatrist who will promptly, readily talk in terms of the categories of mental illness about which he has learnt.

In many cases children suffering from worries of the kinds mentioned are victims of premature sexual stimulation that makes them mentally and emotionally ill.

The more sensitive children can feel scared to death. Freud is by no means outdated in what he had to say about the libidinous desires of five- to 12-year-old boys.

The way they feel about their beautiful mothers or women teachers can indeed trigger fears of punishment, castration and death.

What has changed is the way they

originate, which is a far cry from what it used to be at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays it is no longer prudishness, suppressing the libido, that brings forbidden wishes to the boil. It is the massive stimulation by means of which adult sexuality is brought to the children's attention.

Lessons on sex at junior school are premature, pornographic in tenor and often much too detailed.

The effect is heightened by nude photographs on display at newsstands and suggestive articles in children's magazines.

But the main contributory factor is free living, the sexualised life of today's parents in the domestic sphere, which can make the sensitive minds of children ill.

The basic pattern is roughly as follows. Both parents work and have been able to afford all modern conveniences. Possibly to prove the point they have decided to have a child too.

During the week the child is minded by its grandmother or looked after at a crèche or in some other well-organised manner. At the weekend the parents try to make up by administering a heavy dose of family life: bathing the child, cuddling it in bed and taking it easy on Sunday.

The child is taught to accept this way of life and usually addresses its parents by their first names.

Its young and attractive mother (assuming the child is a boy) will be felt to be sexually desirable before the child has any idea what is happening.

No-one has told the parents that children draw an automatic line at incest and feel afraid of punishment, this being the way in which the inner alarm is sounded even though the child has no idea what is going on.

Little boys feel ill at ease and are un-

able to concentrate at school. They think up rituals in order to ward off the punishment they feel they deserve.

Nowadays some have even been known to insist on being baptised against their parents' will, while they do everything several times, especially things that are unpleasant.

They will dress and undress, wash and run around or stand still in their rooms five times in a bid to avert punishment.

What punishment, and what for? Who by? They hardly know. Most have a brooding, uneasy feeling that their fathers will have something to do with it.

Many say straight out what they fear. They are worried, for instance, that they might have to become little girls instead, or to die.

Every little coincidental injury to a thumb, a toe or their noses is felt by the upset child to be a final warning prior to execution.

For boys it is a matter of life or death, and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked their relations with women are permanently petrified.

As a result they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as adults.

Others run away from the unknown spectre that haunts them and become disturbed recluses.

But not all are affected in this way. This only holds good for the sensitive ones. In most cases neurosis can be nipped in the bud, provided parents appreciate what is going on.

The time-bomb can then, as it were, be defused. But who is going to do it when most doctors and many young psychologists are unaware of the situation?

Medical specialists fail to see the danger inherent in sexual exaggeration and seem bound to be unable to deal

Family life: with some families, you'd be better off without it

The bosom of the family has long ceased to be a source of warmth and comfort for many. For some it can be a source of constant anxiety and distress.

Certain inappropriate forms of behaviour can even trigger tormenting physical and mental disorders, Heidelberg University psychologists say.

Michael Wirsching and Helm Stierlin of the family therapy unit at the university's psychosomatic clinic state, their case in a book published by Klett, of Stuttgart, and entitled *Krankheit und Familie* (Illness and Family).

They work on the assumption that there is no such thing as an illness that takes its course regardless of mental and social factors.

They noted at the outset of their research work that in many of the families they treated serious and often chronic physical illnesses governed the lives of all members of the family.

At the same time serious conflicts

that affected family life seemed to heighten their physical susceptibility to a wide range of complaints.

Wirsching and Stierlin took a closer look at 55 families whose members included a juvenile patient with a psychosomatic disorder.

Their aim was to learn more about the forms of behaviour within the family that can give rise to such complaints.

Twenty-nine of their patients suffered from allergic complaints of the lung (asthma) or skin, 26 from serious inflammatory diseases of the stomach or intestines.

The first group were found to have suffered from early childhood from skin trouble, breathlessness or hay fever, but the later complaint was not so marked at that stage.

In many cases the complaint was a

with this impending anxiety-related illnesses.

They were equally unable with its predecessor, the war-torn depression that has yet to end and is still widespread.

Both are repercussions of human instincts being wrongly

Man, the crowning achievement, is a biological organism dependent on any other creature in circumstances of his development.

If conditions are disregarded by unwitting manipulation, painful degeneration occurs, beginning with anxiety, which pupered over by countless mechanisms resorted to by the organism.

Rigid behavioural upsets result, with the damaged individual in an addictive, insatiable, dissatisfied quest.

If it is the nutritional instilled, disturbed the victim will suffer insatiable desire to eat and drink (alcohol).

If it is the instinct to form attachments that is upset the victim, endlessly imposed on others.

If the self-assertion instilled, alignment the victim will insist on everything his own way, sexual instinct, or libido, is there will be a constant unsatisfiable quest for relations.

The more artificial technique today becomes, the fewer are cured and brought up and the more frequent cases these become.

And because a prevailing attitude that is sociologically-based, blind eye to biology, especially biology, we are suffering from a learning block.

What a terrible time child today, especially the more sensitive, born since about 1965! How they are up to enjoy their childhood right of healthy development.

A generation of which the biological depression is fast being followed, that has been thoroughly confused and put out of joint.

Christa Meves (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt)

any given moment, some five per cent of the working population is under occupational strain as to need psychiatric or psychological help.

It is certain that some of these people made ill by their work. But relatively little is known about the interplay of occupational stress and other problems.

Research results in the past few decades suggest that most people would continue working even if they could financially afford to quit.

The positive effects of work thus outweigh the negative ones. This makes it likely that the effects of employment go beyond material limitations.

Yet all unpleasant experiences are never mentioned, the aim seeming to be to carry on at any price.

The second, or split family, is one in which one parent has figuratively turned his back on the other and constantly denigrates it in front of the child.

He (or she) never fails to claim to be a paragon of parenthood, and children who grow up in such a family often later idealise the "good" parent and anxiously hope they themselves will not turn out to be like the other one.

In their own marriages they, accordingly, try to maintain a superhuman

for thousands of years, work was considered a bitter and burdensome necessity. It was not until a couple of hundred years ago that work became an indispensable part of a fulfilled life in modern civilisations.

Work provides an income, it makes activity, change, fixed daily routines, social ties and social status. The situation at work is an important part of individual's personal identity.

Warr of the Department of Social and Applied Psychology at Sheffield University has delved into the psychological effects of work and unemployment.

The findings show that there is a clear link between unemployment and mental health.

This is particularly pronounced among the young jobless where the prevalence of psychological disorders (not including psychosis) is twice that among young people with jobs, according to Peter Warr.

But little is known about individual elements of joblessness that are responsible for these negative psychological effects.

The duration of unemployment is certain to matter. But unfortunately there is little reliable information on its effects, and what information is available is conflicting because many psychosocial factors have not been taken into account.

Peter Warr deplores the lack of psychological and psychiatric research into the psychological effects of long-term unemployment.

It has been established that long-term jobless differ from those who are out of work for short periods.

The long-term unemployed are older and their general state of health is not good. They have no vocational training and their skills are below par. So much for their social data.

Little is known about the psychiatric consequences. What information there is stems from court proceedings in connection with disability and pensions. But this information is of little use.

The age of a person has a major bearing on the psychological effects of joblessness. People over 50 could well come to terms with premature retirement if prospects of finding work again are slim. This would remove some of the psychological strain of unemployment.

But many of the older unemployed respond in exactly the opposite way. Some break down under the feeling of

MODERN LIVING

Mental problems of early consignment to the junk heap of unemployment



unemployment on psychological well-being.

This includes studies on the extent of depression, neurotic phobias and other minor psychiatric disorders among the jobless.

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concentrated almost exclusively on the psychological condition of the jobless. The main aim of this type of research has been to establish the effect unemployment has on the drive to seek a new job.

Research has ignored such aspects as the effects of joblessness on the ability of its victims to communicate and concentrate and to make difficult decisions. It has also failed to deal with the danger of social isolation.

Another thing that has been overlooked is that unemployment can have a beneficial psychological and emotional effect on people who, while working, held jobs that entailed severe psycho-social and emotional stress.

Warr suggests that potentially favourable aspects of unemployment should receive close attention and be used to ease the lot of the long-term jobless.

He also suggests that other possibilities of satisfying social needs be sought in view of the likelihood of continued mass unemployment.

He concedes that this would be difficult to achieve in the context of work as a source of income. But there are many psycho-social aspects — such as providing alternative activities, change, different time rhythms, social contacts, status and personal identity — where this could prove useful.

Warr is also a staunch supporter of shorter working hours and job-sharing, suggesting that this would not only provide more psychological stability for the jobless but could also have a beneficial effect on those who now have full-time jobs that are unattractive and filled with stress.

He considers it a proven fact that even "surrogate work" can restore mental health and psychological stability in the jobless.

To substantiate this, Warr points to British government programmes for jobless juveniles.

These programmes are meant as limited training and bridging measures. They have proven their worth by alleviating many of the severe negative effects of youth unemployment.

The sparseness and incompleteness of the results of research into the effects of unemployment on mental health is largely due to the fact that mass and long-term unemployment is a relatively new phenomenon.

To make matters worse, findings that were made in the 1930s are of limited use only because unemployment in the conditions of the 1930s, when there was no social security, differs widely from unemployment in our affluent society.

But even work itself seems to have acquired a new significance for the psychological wholeness of the people due to what sociologists describe as the crisis of the working society.

In Britain, where experience with mass unemployment dates back further than in Germany, research has sought new approaches. This has resulted in comparative studies involving working and jobless juveniles.

The first findings about groups of juveniles on whom researchers have kept tabs from employment through unemployment have meanwhile become available.

The findings show that psychiatric disorders increase after the loss of work. By the same token, the symptoms diminish or disappear once the person concerned has found another job.

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